Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1863 NUMBER 204.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Details of the Capture of the Hercules.

The Cotton Trade with the Rebels Shut Off.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Feb. 23, 1863.

The steamer Lady Pike arrived last evening with Memphis dates to the afternoon of Thursday. The most important matter contained in the papers is the statement that the Captain, other officers and crew of the steamer Hercules, burned by guerillas opposite the city, near the Arkansas shore, last week, returned to Memphis. They were paroled. They were twenty in all. The statement of the manner of their capture is interesting. It was on Tuesday last that the Hercules with several barges of coal reached the point where the Little Rock River landing used to be, when a fog compelled them to land. A number of people standing about were taken for citizens, but soon produced arms and dismounted the defender of the crew. One dark hand became alarmed and ran, was fired upon and escaped, and finished by cutting two or three. They then proceeded to parole the prisoners, but were interrupted by the arrival of gunboats with shell. They retreated with their prisoners into the country some fifteen miles, where the job was completed.

Notwithstanding repeated denials of its lying partisan press, that Gen. McClellan had been summoned to appear before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, he replied, asking that they would tell him what he was to be examined about, that he might prepare himself by examining his papers. This request was then, his examination was too wide range for such specifications. He still hesitated, till to-day they telegraphed a peremptory summons to come immediately. The chairman of the MILITARY Committee is now (midnight) closing the debate on the conscription bill. Vallandigham made a bitter and forcible speech against it, to which Bingham made a splendid reply.

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FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23, 1863.

The celebration of Washington's birth day, by the Legislature and the military, was a great success to-day. The national flag was raised to the dome of the capitol amid cannonading, volleys of musketry, and the cheering of a large assemblage. Speaker Buskirk read Washington's farewell address, Thomas Bowling not being present.

The speech of Hon. Caleb B. Smith, which followed, was one of his happiest efforts, full of patriotic fire and sound sense. Hon. Thos. D. Hendricks' speech was a lame affair. He read it from notes, fearing that he might say something that might be misconstrued. It contained nothing objectionable.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Feb. 23, 1863.

One hundred guns were fired from Fort Defiance, and all flags on the public buildings and shipping at the levee, were displayed at noon to-day in honor of Washington's birthday. A report for the Sabbath, for which Catrotites are proverbial, prevented the programme from being carried out yesterday.

Lieut. Col. J. B. Gould, commanding the 46th Indiana regiment, passed up to Chicago last to-day to receive medical and surgical treatment. He reports all the Indiana troops that he is acquainted with, in a perfect state of discipline and subordination—not the least sign of disaffection, except with the milk-and-water loyal men of the North, who stand by and allow treason to be plotted in their very midst. He says that Vallandigham and his abettors, although his regiment is strongly Democratic, would not dare show their faces within gunshot of any camp of the 46th. It is the same with nearly all the Illinois regiments—the tales of the Times to the contrary, notwithstanding.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1863.

The financial measure remains unbroached, but the belief gains ground that the Senate will carry most of the points on which it and the House have differed. The Senate Committee of Conference very decidedly represents the Senate views, while the House Committee does not fully represent the House views.

One member at least of the House Committee, Hon. Thos. Corwin's policy, is understood to the Senate measure, and another is decidedly. These facts would seem to render the success of the Senate probable. Should the House carry any of its points, however, the one in which they will most probably be successful is that authorizing two hundred millions more paper money.

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call for the previous question, to let what drawn, to prevent the Democrats from having any reason to charge that with defeating the bill. The bill is still under discussion, but the Republicans will try to force a vote before the close of to-night's session.

The House met in Committee again and decided this morning to attempt carrying the bill through without any amendment whatever, and to endeavor to cure defects by supplemental legislation.

In the Senate debate to-day, on Military arrests, Mr. Wilson spoke of the Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, New York *World* and *Express*, as papers which rebels constantly quoted approvingly. Richardson, in reply, warmly defended the Chicago *Times*, and said its editor never harbored a thought that was not loyal to this country. Mr. Chandler said that editor was from Detroit, where he was unfortunate in not being rebel sympathizer, and was so regarded by every legal man and woman in Michigan that knew him.

A sub-committee of the House Military Committee, in addition to-night, are preparing an omnibus bill, which shall care all defects in the conscription bill; provide for mounting certain Western infantry regiments; to enlarge the pecuniary service so as to dispense with the present contract system, and embrace miscellaneous items of useful legislation.

The Second Conference Committee agreed on the Legislative Appropriation bill, discovery but one point—that the proviso reducing the mileage to ten per cent., applied only to Senators. It was stricken out.

Notwithstanding repeated denials of its lying partisan press, that Gen. McClellan had been summoned to appear before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, he replied, asking that they would tell him what he was to be examined about, that he might prepare himself by examining his papers. This request was then, his examination was too wide range for such specifications. He still hesitated, till to-day they telegraphed a peremptory summons to come immediately. The chairman of the MILITARY Committee is now (midnight) closing the debate on the conscription bill. Vallandigham made a bitter and forcible speech against it, to which Bingham made a splendid reply.

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FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 23, 1863.

The Senate, at their brief session this evening, did nothing worth noting. In the Assembly several bills were introduced; among them one by Mr. Schottler, (Dem.) reducing the price of liquor licenses.

Mr. Hyer, (Dem.) introduced a bill entitled "A Bill to protect the people of Wisconsin" designed to prevent the arrest of drafted men and deserters, and sending them to their regiments. It provides that any person who shall carry or entice from the State any white person, or shall attempt to do so, shall be sent to the penitentiary for from two to ten years.

After granting the use of the hall on Wednesday for the Democratic convention to nominate a candidate for Chief Justice, the Assembly went into Committee of the Whole, and, after considering a number of bills, adjourned.

The Governor has signed forty bills originating in the Senate and eight from the Assembly, chiefly small appropriations.

A call is published to-night, signed by about fifty lawyers, in equal proportions from Milwaukee and all the rest of the State, requesting Chief Justice Dixon to be a candidate for re-election, although it is understood that he was greatly averse to remaining on the Supreme Bench. His reply expresses a willingness to continue to serve.

David Atwood, of the *State Journal* presides over the Union meeting to-night, which is crowded, earnest and enthusiastic.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

The new Invasion of Kentucky.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, February 23, 1863.

Reports, seemingly reliable, from Paris, Ky., state that a heavy force of rebels is at Mt. Sterling, contemplating a descent upon the Kentucky Central Railroad, at Paris. Mt. Sterling is only eighteen miles distant from Paris. All the rolling stock of the road has been withdrawn to Covington except one locomotive and thirty freight cars, left at Lexington to transport troops in case of emergency.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, February 24, 1863.

The sensation about the reported invasion is on the increase in Kentucky.

Large numbers of Union people are fleeing towards the Ohio River.

A force thought to be sufficient to repel an attack is at Lexington. Gen. Wright is there in command. A dispatch received here from him this afternoon at half past four, makes no mention of the enemy being in sight.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23, 1863.

The proprietors of the Platte county *Democrat*, who have hoisted the name of Vallandigham for President, and have served for some time in Price's army, have been arrested and put under bonds for $2,000, to behave as loyal men hereafter.

Gen. Denver's division from Southeast Missouri has returned to Pilot Knob on account of the difficulty of providing the troops with subsistence.

Robberies are continually committed on the road between Springfield and Greenfield in the Southwest. A company of State troops are now searching for the rascals.

Dave Davenport, a guerilla, now in custody at *Jefferson City*, is believed to be one of the murderers of Alexander, for whose absence Gen. McNeil shot the ten parole breakers at Palmyra. Davenport was wounded before he surrendered.

FROM LANSING.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 23, 1863.

The Democracy are considerably exercised in regard to a bill introduced some time since, by Senator Monroe, of Branch county, providing for punishing, with severe penalties, any person, while any war, rebellion or insurrection exists against the United States or this State, who shall publish or cause to be published any seditious address, pamphlet, paper, notice, letter, advertisement, picture, design, or any other printed, engraved or lithographic matter, tending to bring into disrepute or contempt the Constitution and Government of the United States, as lawfully established, or to incite unlawful opposition to it. The bill is yet in the hands of the Judiciary Committee.

House bills legalizing the actions of townships and wards in raising volunteer bounty money, was discussed in the Senate on Saturday. Some Senator law on that subject will probably be perfected. Several special acts will also pass to meet cases which a general law cannot reach. Business in both Houses is making good progress.

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The Union meeting here to-day was an immense affair. Ten thousand persons were assembled in the building and around it. A second hall had to be obtained.

Speeches were made in both halls by Henry Stansberry, Gov. Morton, Gov. Tod, Gov. Wright, Judge Lane of Alabama, Gen. Law, Wallace and others. Brief but patriotic resolutions were adopted.

Conflagration.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, Feb. 23.—The extensive distilling and flour mill belonging to T. S. Lawrence & Co., of this place, was burned to the ground this morning at about 2 o'clock. Loss about $30,000. The fire caught in the main building by some unaccountable accident.

Heavy Loss by Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21.—Fire broke out this morning in the boiling room factory of Gen. Hodge & Co., on Main street, destroying their buildings, and damaging two others by water. Total loss estimated at $30,000—mostly insured.

THE NATIONAL BANKING BILL.

As Passed by Congress and to Become a Law.

Abstract of its Provisions—Associations for Banking, &c., &c.

AN ACT to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the Treasury Department a separate bureau which shall organize and superintend the issue and redemption of the notes and circulation of all associations that may be formed under the provisions of this act, and the issue and regulation of all United States bonds, notes or other obligations which may be issued to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect. The chief officer of the said bureau shall be denominated the Controller of the Currency, and shall perform his duties under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years unless sooner removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars. He shall have a competent Deputy, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall perform the duties assigned him by the Controller, and in case of a vacancy in such office and during his absence or inability, he shall act in his place; and the Deputy so appointed shall receive such salary as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding three thousand dollars. The Controller shall employ such clerks as may be necessary for the execution of the business of his office, who shall be appointed and classified by the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner now provided by law. Within fifteen days from the time of notice of his appointment, the Controller shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States; and he shall give to the United States a bond in the sum of $100,000, with not less than two responsible freeholders as sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. The Deputy Controller, so appointed, shall also take the oath of office above prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall give a like bond in the penalty of $50,000. The Controller and Deputy Controller shall not, either directly or indirectly, be interested in any association formed under a national currency under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Controller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall procure a seal, with suitable inscriptions, for his office, a description of which, with a certificate of approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State with an impression thereof, which shall thereupon become the seal of office of the Controller of the Currency, and the same may be renewed when necessary; and all papers issued, assignment, and conveyance executed by the Controller, in pursuance of any authority conferred on him by law, and sealed with his seal of office, shall be received in evidence in all places and courts whatsoever; and all copies of papers in the office of the Controller, certified by him and authenticated by the said seal, shall in all cases be evidence equally and in like manner as the original. An index shall be made of all papers on file in the office of the Controller, so that any paper may be found as readily as if deposited in the office where the same is kept. The Controller shall make an annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be laid before Congress at the commencement of each session thereof, containing a statement of the operations of his office, and such information relative to the banking associations organized under this act as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Controller of the Currency shall receive such compensation, not exceeding five thousand dollars per annum, as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be paid quarterly out of the moneys received from assessments, examinations and certificates of associations organized under this act, and in lieu of all taxes upon the circulation authorized by this act, or upon the bonds deposited for security of the same, such associations as may be subject to taxation shall semi-annually on the first days of January and July, after its organization, pay to the Controller of the Currency, in legal money of the United States, one per centum on the amount of circulating notes received by him to be issued by any such association, and one per centum on the amount of deposits of public money in any such association, and one half of one per centum on the average amount of its deposits of individuals, corporations and associations, subject to be drawn by check or draft, and one half of one per centum on the average amount of its capital not employed in banking, under the provisions of this act, during the preceding six months, after deducting the amount of its lawful money reserve, as provided in section eight of this act; and the Controller shall have power to call upon any association for such statements as he may deem necessary, and to make special examinations of the affairs of any association, whenever he shall think it necessary, and shall make a report to Congress annually, after the commencement of each session thereof, of the operations of the banks organized under this act, and of the exercise of the powers granted to him by this act, and by executing such further powers as may be granted to the Secretary of the Treasury by this act. He shall also make a report of the condition of each association, as to its resources and liabilities, at the commencement of each session of Congress, and as much oftener as he may deem necessary, which shall be published in such newspapers as he may direct, at the expense of the association reporting. Every report required of the Controller shall be verified by the oath of the president or cashier of the association making the report, taken before a notary public, and attested by the signature of at least three directors of the association, and the Controller shall have power to require such reports to be rendered by the associations, and in such form as he may deem necessary for the information of the public and of Congress.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the term "United States bonds," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean all coupon and registered bonds of the United States issued or that may be issued under the provisions of the issue and regulation of coupon bonds. The Comptroller of the Currency, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, shall cause plates and special dies to be procured by the Controller of the Currency for the printing of such circulating notes as may be issued by the associations organized under this act, and the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the provisions of this act respecting the procurement of such plates and special dies, and all other expenses incurred in the preparation of such circulating notes, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any shareholder, or his assignee, shall fail to pay any installment on the stock when the same is required by the banking association to be paid, the directors of such association may sell the stock held by such delinquent shareholder at public auction, having given three weeks' previous notice thereof in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the city where the association is located, if the same be published there, or if not published there, then in a newspaper printed or of general circulation, in the county where the same is located, to any person who will pay the highest price therefor, and not less than the amount then due thereon, with the expenses of advertising and sale; and the excess, if any, shall be paid to the delinquent shareholder. If no bidder can be found who will pay for such stock the amount due thereon to the association, and the cost of advertisement and sale, the amount previously paid shall be forfeited to the association, and such stock may subsequently be sold as the directors may order.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That whenever a certificate shall have been transmitted to the Controller of the Currency, as provided in this act, and the association transmitting the same shall notify the Controller that at least thirty per centum of its capital stock has been paid in aforesaid, and that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to be complied with before such association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking, and that such association is desirous of commencing such business, the Controller shall immediately proceed, in such manner as he shall by general rules prescribe, to examine the condition of such association, and ascertain especially the amount of money paid in on account of its capital stock; the name and place of residence of each of the shareholders of such association, and the amount of capital stock of which each is the bona fide owner, and generally whether such association has complied with all the requirements of this act to entitle it to engage in the business of banking; and shall cause to be made, and attested by the oaths of a majority of the directors and by the President or Cashier of such association, a statement of the facts necessary to enable the Controller to determine whether such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking. The Controller shall give to such association a certificate under his hand and official seal that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to be complied with before such association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking, and that such association is authorized to commence said business accordingly; and it shall be the duty of such association to cause such certificate to be published in some newspaper published in the city or county where such association is located, or if no newspaper is published therein, then in a newspaper published in the county or city nearest thereto, for three months after the date of the certificate aforesaid: *Provided*, That if no newspaper is published in such city or county, such notice shall be posted up for three months in the office of the Currency shall direct.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That any association formed pursuant to the provisions of this act may make and use a corporate seal, and shall have succession for the period limited in its articles of association, and shall, by the name designated in its articles of association, be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, in any court of law or equity, as fully as natural persons. It may make by-laws, approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or the provisions of this act, for the election of directors, the manner of voting by proxies, the regulation of its affairs, the transfer of its stock, and shall have power to carry on the business of banking by obtaining and issuing notes according to the provisions of this act, by discounting bills, notes and other evidences of debt, by receiving deposits, by buying and selling gold and silver coin, by buying and selling bills of exchange; by loaning money on real and personal security, by issuing certificates of deposit, and by exercising such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business for the purposes authorized by this act, and by exercising such additional powers as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe by regulation, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. The name of the president of such association, and to appoint a cashier and such other officers and agents as the business of the association may require, and to remove such president, cashier, officers and agents at pleasure, and appoint others in their stead, under such restrictions as the directors may prescribe. Such association may also appoint one or more of its banking offices located at the places specified respectively in its certificate of association, and not elsewhere.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the shares of associations formed under this act shall be deemed personal property, and may be transferred on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the by-laws or articles of association; and every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares, and shall be bound by and subject to the articles of association by which the rights, remedies or security of the existing shareholders are fixed and secured. No transfer shall be valid except as against the association for fifty days after the date thereof, until the transfer shall have been entered on the transfer-books of the association, so as to show the names of the parties, the number of shares transferred, and the date of the transfer.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That no association shall commence the business of banking under this act, until it shall have been authorized to do so by the Comptroller of the Currency, under the provisions of this act. Before such authority shall be given, the president or cashier shall make and transmit to the Comptroller of the Currency an authenticated certificate that the amount of capital stock required by this act has been paid in as a part of the capital of such association, and that the same is not in any way hypothecated or impaired by contract or liability of any description, except as provided by this act. Such certificate shall also state the names of the shareholders of such association, and the amount of capital stock of which each is the bona fide owner, and generally whether such association has complied with all the requirements of this act to entitle it to engage in the business of banking; and shall cause to be made, and attested by the oaths of a majority of the directors and by the President or Cashier of such association, a statement of the facts necessary to enable the Controller to determine whether such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking under this act.

The said certificate shall be acknowledged before a Judge of some Court of record or Notary Public, and the acknowledgment thereof certified under the seal of such Court or Notary, and shall be received by the Comptroller of the Currency as evidence of the execution by the association of the articles of association which shall have been adopted, to the Controller of the Currency, who shall record and carefully preserve the same; and if from such copies of such certificate, duly certified by the Controller, and authenticated by his seal of office, shall be legal evidence in all courts and places within the United States, or the jurisdiction of the Government thereof, of the existence of such association, and of every other matter or thing which could be proved by the production of the original certificate.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That at least 50 per centum of the capital stock of such association shall be paid in at the time of the commencement of the banking business, and the remainder of the capital stock in installments of not more than 10 per centum each, and in such manner as the Comptroller of the Currency may require, so that the whole amount to which the association shall be limited, as frequently as one installment at least in each succeeding two months from the time of the commencement of its banking operations, until the whole of the capital stock shall be paid in.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That if any shareholder, or his assignee, shall fail to pay any installment on the stock when the same is required by the banking section to be paid, the directors of such association may sell the stock held by such delinquent shareholder at public auction, having given three weeks' previous notice thereof in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the city where the association is located, if the same be published there, or if not published there, then in a newspaper printed or of general circulation, in the county where the same is located, to any person who will pay the highest price therefor, and not less than the amount then due thereon, with the expenses of advertising and sale; and the excess, if any, shall be paid to the delinquent shareholder. If no bidder can be found who will pay for such stock the amount due thereon to the association, and the cost of advertisement and sale, the amount previously paid shall be forfeited to the association, and such stock may subsequently be sold as the directors may order.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the shares of associations formed under this act shall be deemed personal property, and may be transferred on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the by-laws or articles of association; and every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares, and shall be bound by and subject to the articles of association by which the rights, remedies or security of the existing shareholders are fixed and secured. No transfer shall be valid except as against the association for fifty days after the date thereof, until the transfer shall have been entered on the transfer-books of the association, so as to show the names of the parties, the number of shares transferred, and the date of the transfer.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That no association shall commence the business of banking under this act, until it shall have been authorized to do so by the Comptroller of the Currency, under the provisions of this act. Before such authority shall be given, the president or cashier shall make and transmit to the Comptroller of the Currency an authenticated certificate that the amount of capital stock required by this act has been paid in as a part of the capital of such association, and that the same is not in any way hypothecated or impaired by contract or liability of any description, except as provided by this act. Such certificate shall also state the names of the shareholders of such association, and the amount of capital stock of which each is the bona fide owner, and generally whether such association has complied with all the requirements of this act to entitle it to engage in the business of banking; and shall cause to be made, and attested by the oaths of a majority of the directors and by the President or Cashier of such association, a statement of the facts necessary to enable the Controller to determine whether such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking under this act.

The said certificate shall be acknowledged before a Judge of some Court of record or Notary Public, and the acknowledgment thereof certified under the seal of such Court or Notary, and shall be received by the Comptroller of the Currency as evidence of the execution by the association of the articles of association which shall have been adopted, to the Controller of the Currency, who shall record and carefully preserve the same; and if from such copies of such certificate, duly certified by the Controller, and authenticated by his seal of office, shall be legal evidence in all courts and places within the United States, or the jurisdiction of the Government thereof, of the existence of such association, and of every other matter or thing which could be proved by the production of the original certificate.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That at least 50 per centum of the capital stock of such association shall be paid in at the time of the commencement of the banking business, and the remainder of the capital stock in installments of not more than 10 per centum each, and in such manner as the Comptroller of the Currency may require

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1863.

DISTRICT TREASURE.

The debate on the bill in Congress to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan and the Ohio Canals has been the occasion of showing the West upon the necessity of greatly increased facilities to transport her rapidly increasing products to the ocean. The meeting to be held to-night is in no sense, as charged by some Eastern papers, a political movement. It is simply a continuation of the efforts inaugurated in 1853 by the Boards of Chicago, Toronto, and other cities upon the Lakes and the St. Lawrence, to call attention to the growth of the West, and to induce the opening of new and enlarged channels of transit to the ocean. Our commercial readers have not forgotten that a convention of delegates was held in Toronto on the 10th of September, 1853, from Oswego ! Chicago, (Geo. Steele, and wm. Bross, Esqs., delegates,) Toronto, Barrie, the county of Simcoe, and other places, the result of which was a survey of the route between the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, by Kivas Tully, Esq., and Col. Mann of this city, showing the entire feasibility of that route for a ship canal for vessels of a thousand tons burthen. The commercial crash of 1857-8 and the depression that followed stopped the discussion of this and similar projects; but in the meantime the production of the West has gone on increasing, till the produce seeking transit to the ocean has completely clogged up all our avenues, and freights have become so enormous that little or no profit is left to the producing classes. To make this enormous increase the more evident, we present the following statistics taken from our commercial tables heretofore published:

Total receipts of Grain (four lists who so for four years:

	Bushels.
1859	21,000,000
1860	16,703,000
1861	24,000,000
1862	34,000,000

Total shipments of Grain (four lists whose) for four years:

	Bushels.
1859	15,703,000
1860	14,000,000
1861	20,000,000
1862	28,000,000

Total receipts of Hogs (Live and Dressed) from Oct. 1st to Feb. 21st, for three years:

Season 1860-61	391,173
1861-62	1,000,000
1862-63	1,100,000

The total packing of hogs this season will foot

The total receipts of Beef Cattle from Oct. 1st to Feb. 21st, for two years:

Season 1861-62	82,000
" 1862-63	97,000

The claims of the West having been ignored by Congress, all that we can do is to furnish the facts and the figures to Canada, and through her, if she choose to forward them, to the parent Government, showing the extent of the present and prospective resources of the West, and the legitimate effect to be hoped from this movement is the enlargement of the Welland Canal, or the construction of the Georgian Bay or the Ottawa Ship Canal, in accordance with the best interests of all parties on both sides of the Atlantic. Should these great commercial arteries or either of them be opened, New York would have no more right to complain and to demand that our vast products should pass through her hands than she had to ask that the cotton of the great valley of the continent should be shipped from her docks instead of those of New Orleans. What the West needs is direct trade with Europe, and both England and Canada will find it vastly to their advantage to remove all obstacles from one of the great natural water courses of the continent, and give the vast commerce of the West the largest liberty of transit to the ocean. So far as Canada is concerned, the mere statement of the proposition carries with it the most convincing argument.

The statesmen of England are beginning rightly to appreciate the importance of the agricultural riches of the West to their own people. Statistics recently received, show that in round numbers England imported from other countries during the last year of cereals, one hundred and eighty millions of bushels. Of this amount, about one third was received from this country, and Mr. Cobden in a recent speech at Rochdale, stated that had not this been received from America, all the gold in Lombard street could not have bought it for all the nations of the old world had not the surplus to sell them. Hence it is that to England the food is vastly more important than the cotton question. The freight to Liverpool now takes seven-eighths of the value of the corn shipped; that is, of eight bushels of corn starting from Illinois, it takes seven of them to lay the eighth down in Liverpool. Reduce the freight twenty per cent., and England will buy a hundred and twenty instead of sixty millions of grain, from the West. And besides, if the Canadian canals be enlarged, cattle by the tens of thousands can be shipped alive to the Liverpool market. The amount of pork, provisions and other products that would seek at European market by the Canadian canals, were they sufficiently enlarged to bring down freights to a proper figure, is practically without limit. The rapid increase of Western products, as shown by the above tables, will continue to the astonishment of the commercial world, if these products can only find a remunerative market. Vast as they now are, the West has but just begun to pour her exhaustless treasures into the store houses of the world.

But the mere opportunity to buy our products in ten-fold greater quantities, and at greatly reduced rates, is by no means all the advantage that England and Canada would reap from the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals. The West wants, and is able to pay for immense quantities of the manufactures of England, and their consumption would be limited only by the capacity of English capital and labor to supply the demand. Goods will come as return freight, and to pay for produce, and thus the channels of commerce would be always full.

These facts, and such as these, presented to the Canadian and Imperial Governments, will be sure, in the end, to produce the desired result. All men who study the question will come to the same conclusion enunciated by one of the Chicago delegates at the Toronto meeting in 1853. We reproduce the paragraph, albeit some of the figures are now sadly "behind the age."

If the products of the West collected from only 50,000 square miles, have built up a city of 80,000 people in the short space of eighteen years—for it is only a few months more than that since it was incorporated—who dares to estimate what the next twenty years will accomplish? I once heard Capt. Higgins, a veteran of our city, who commenced his eventful career on Lake Ontario in 1813, after referring to the growth and the endless productive wealth of the products of the West, say, that "if the great God, when he made the mighty West, made also the lakes and the mighty St. Lawrence to float its commerce to the ocean," and I might add, as well attempt to lead the boiling current of Niagara to the sea in hose pipe, as to stay the progress of these 300,000 square miles to the ocean by the Erie and Welland Canals, and all the railroads now or hereafter to be constructed. The West needs the Georgian Bay Canal and every other avenue to the ocean that can possibly be opened.

THAT "NEGRO WORMSHIFFER."

The policy of Napoleon in the employment of black soldiers in his war with Mexico, has not only astonished but confounded the Copperheads. That he of all the rulers in Christendom—he who is using all his diplomatic efforts to secure from the influential European powers a recognition of the Confederacy, and, to that extent, aiding and comforting the Northern sympathizers who are laboring to indirectly attain the same result—should not only theoretically but practically endorse all that the most advanced of the Union men of the North contend for in relation to the black race, is a subject for which his allies here have only curses to give in return. And their wrath is augmented by the fact that the men whom he has taken into his service are in all respects the inferiors of the Americans slave. They are semi-barbarians, to whom our civilization and our religion are hateful, and who, in the battle-field, will not be restrained in their bloody work by any code save that which gives such extraordinary character to all contests in which savages engage. Both of them are not Mahometans are heathens or idolaters, and all alike are aware one degree removed from the moral and social status of the subjects of His Majesty, the other Emperor or King—he of Dahomey. Let loose in a Mexican town, by possible retaliate could prevent fleets from assisting, with new forms of ghoulism, all the horrors that barbarism and ferocity, quickened by the shrieks of women and children and the blood of men, have ever been able to invent.

These are the allies that the friend of the Confederates has called to his aid. And the usages of warfare and the enlightened opinion of all Europe will justify their employment. Only in this country have we the monstrous sentimentality that soldier over the enlistment of Germans soon because they happen to be black.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

In another column we print at length the proceedings of many regimental meetings of the soldiers in the field, from which, as they are so reliable an index of the temper of the whole army, the Copperheads who have been begging for an honorable peace at the cost of the Union and the national honor, may learn what fate awaits them when our brave boys, more than one hundred thousand strong, and almost every man an Abolitionist and a voter, returns flushed with the glory of victory. We trust that not one of our readers will lay down this paper until he sees what the gallant fellows in front of the enemy have to say.

THE FINANCE MEASURES.

Our readers will find interesting the following brief summary of the two Finance measures respectively originating in the House and Senate, upon which a Committee of Conference from both Houses is now in session.

HOUSE BILL.

1. $500,000,000 of twenty years bonds, bearing not over 6 per cent. interest, to be sold at the most favorable rates.

2. $400,000,000 of three years Treasury notes, bearing not over 5 per cent. interest, payable in coin; the notes to be always exchangeable for United States bonds.

3. $100,000,000 legal tender currency.

4. $50,000,000 in bonds and notes to be receivable for duties.

5. Bank circulation to be taxed 1 per cent., according to a sliding scale.

6. The Secretary to keep accounts exclusively in specie.

SENATE BILL.

1. $900,000,000 of bonds, which may run forty years, with interest at 6 per cent.; to be sold at market price.

2. $400,000,000 of three years Treasury notes, bearing not over 6 per cent. interest, payable in currency; said notes to be a legal tender for duties.

3. Bank circulation to be taxed 1 per cent. per annum.

4. Fractional currency unlimited.

5. Coupons not to be receivable for duties.

6. Bank circulation to be taxed 2 per cent.; 1 per cent. payable every six months.

7. The Secretary to keep accounts exclusively in the Sub-Treasury.

☞ The worst opponent of a reduction of the duty on paper, of the Committee of Ways and Means, is Hon. Justin Morrill of Vermont. The reason of his fixed hostility is now explained: he is said to be a share-holder in a paper mill.

Twenty millions of people are interested in having the paper duties reduced, and a score or two of Eastern paper manufacturers are interested in retaining the high prohibitory tariff on the article, that they may be able to overcharge publishers and establish a grinding and oppressive monopoly. Morrill goes for the interests of the few against the many, and cares nothing for great masses provided a few Eastern monopolists are protected. Is such a man fit for a member of the Committee of Ways and Means?

☞ The struggle for the nomination for Mayor of this city, at the hands of the Democratic party, is likely to develop a schism that no diplomacy can heal. The War Democrats are so alarmed and incensed by the undisguised treason of the *Times*, that they have resolved to give their suffrages to no man who reflects the temper and policy of that secesh concern; while the veritable Copperheads, comprising nearly all the emigrants from the slave States, are equally determined that no man who believes in shooting the rebels for the sake of preserving the Union, shall succeed. The fight is a pretty one as it stands.

How the Rebels Get the News.

It is undeniably the fact that while Seward was carefully concealing from the loyal people of these States, the destination of the Banks expedition, the secret of its course and termination was in the possession of Jeff. Davis and the rebels of the Cres-cent city. Much curiosity has been expressed to know how this could possibly have been brought about, and now we answer it as follows: Seward, in answer to the remonstrances of the French Minister, against the administration of General Butler, told Mercier that the Government intended to supplant him with General Banks. Mercier wrote this matter to the French Consul at New Orleans, the latter communicated it to the French Consul at Richmond, and the latter of course turned the information to Jeff. Davis. Would it not be better hereafter, if Consuls who are accredited to this Government are to be allowed to exercise their exequators in Consulting cities, that Mr. Seward should send his news to Jeff. Davis direct. By the bye is not this matter of the residence of Foreign Consuls in Confederate ports with their sealed mails from Washington, a proper inquiry for the Congress?

Are the freed Slaves an Expense to the Country?

The Copperheads have wasted much breath in circulating the falsehood that the freed slaves employed by the Government at Port Royal are a worthless and a vast expense to the country—that white men are taxed to support lazy niggers, &c. Official information, having been called for by Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury replies that there has been expended for agricultural implements, $77,061; for the purchase of the schooner Flora, $21,250; for white labor, $62,745; for colored labor, $60,597. Total expenses, $235,703. From this expenditure has been realized $726,584. Deducting the above expenses, there remains on hand from this fund $501,279. The Secretary says that no expenditure whatever has been made from the Treasury on account of the cultivation of the plantations or the collection of cotton, or the educational or benevolent care of the laborers. The rations furnished by the War Department were paid for by the use of the Flora. More than half a million of dollars was saved by these operations, and is in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at New York.

Our Relations With France.

We trust the House of Representatives will lose no time in completing the bill just passed by the Senate, authorizing the issue of letters of marque and reprisal. We hope that Congress will not adjourn without having made full provision for steeling the navy and for putting our seaport towns in a condition for defence. In a word, we expect them to make preparations for a foreign war, such preparations as shall at once bolt our dignity and counsel our safety.

The below comes with great reluctance to the conclusion, which the current of events has, nevertheless forced upon us, that the French Emperor is seriously contemplating the idea of breaking our blockade of the rebel ports, between now and the first of April, and that his will welcome rather than deprecate war as the consequence of that act. If events can be so shaped as to give him the proposition control of a cotton growing district on the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. It is well known that very large purchases of cotton on French account have been made in the Southern States, and we have already been distinctly warned that during the coming spring this cotton must be shipped. The baggage of his envoy has manifestly been filled with the declarations of the newest among them, *La Nation*, the tenor of the *Monitour*, the general tone of the Ministerial journals, and the recently canvassed language of the liberal press, combine to show that this is the policy which the French Emperor has resolved to carry out. Nothing for us to do, says a recent number of *La Nation*, "but to present ourselves to the people of the South to buy the cotton which they only consent to deliver into our hands, and when the contract that binds us and binds them to the purchase—that is the solution." We have no doubt, whatever, that our people will, without distinction of party, meet that hostile outrage upon our independence and our honor by the most resolute defiance; and we trust Congress will put the country in a position to make that resistance effective.

The Copperhead Retreat in Illinois.

The New York *Tribune* says it is reported upon apparently trust-worthy authority that the Copperhead Legislature of Illinois, which adjourned on Monday without passing the bills by which it had hoped to arrest the military power of the State from the hands of the Governor and to send Commissioners in the name of the State to treat for peace with Jeff. Davis, received the instructions, under which it finally acted, from Gov. Seymour of New York. It is said to sent a message to Springfield by the general effect, that the Copperheads there were counting the prospects of the party for the next election, and that in view of future triumphs it was necessary to be more cautious now.

A Letter from Gen. Scott called for.

There is a significance, not at first apparent, in Mr. Wilson's resolution, which was adopted in the Senate, calling on the Secretary of War for a copy of a letter written to him by Gen. Scott, Oct. 4, 1861. This letter will show that Gen. McClellan treated Gen. Scott with personal disrespect while the letter was Commander-in-Chief—to such an extent that a court martial would have been demanded, but for fear of injury which the consequent revelations would do the cause in shewing insubordination in an officer of such rank. It also shows Gen. Scott's determination to resign his position as soon as Gen. Halleck should have arrived from California to aid the Government with his counsels and influence.

Court Martial of Gen. Franklin.

Another Court Martial is looming up at Washington, and the object of it. In this case, is to get Gen. Franklin, one of the McClellan clan. It will embrace his failure to reinforce Pope at Centerville, during the Pitt John treason: it will further embrace his remarkable refusal to march to the relief of Harper's Ferry, though at seven miles distance for twenty-four hours, with positive orders in his pocket; and it was likewise embrace his still more inexplicable conduct at Fredericksburg—and after it. At Fredericksburg, Franklin was entrusted with the main movement on the left. He had forty thousand of his own men and Burnside's reserve, in all about 60,000 men, divisions which had belonged to Hooker. His orders were to attack with his whole force and be sure to penetrate the enemy's lines and fall upon his rear, and this diversion would be enabled Sumner to surely break the center. Instead of following out these orders, Franklin made a feint with two slim divisions under Meade, and when the latter had gallantly driven the enemy for a mile and a half, Franklin—in the true McClellan and Fitz John Porter line of tactics—refused to send up reinforcements. The result was, Sumner failed to penetrate the centre, and thousands of our brave youth were needlessly slaughtered in endeavoring to break through the massed forces of the enemy. We are informed that General Burnside, than whom a more honorable man never lived, attributes the loss of this bitter battle, entirely to Franklin's wilful disobedience of orders. Another of the disgraceful acts which Burnside makes against Franklin is, that when he had his next battle planned, Gen. Franklin sent Generals Newton and John Cochrane, up to Washington, to denounce its method, and have it countermanded by the President. This we know from independent evidence to have been the fact, and we also know, that these parties first called on Seward, laid before him their information and intentions, and through him, on the showing, obtained access to the President. Burnside insists that if he had not been interfered with by the counter orders of the President, which were thus obtained, he would have made himself master of the Confederate camp. We think that the action of Seward and Franklin in the premises, is a strong evidence in favor of that probability. It is thought that there can be but one result to this court-martial of Franklin. After that we shall hope to see a trial of McClellan.—*Wilkie's Spirit.*

Copperhead Fizzle at Dubuque.

The Copperheads of Dubuque, Iowa, undertook to get up a treasonable manifestation in this city that would be a "terror to the tyrants at Washington"—not to the rebels in the South—but the whole thing was a complete fizzle. The only speaker that appeared was *Henry Clay Dean*, better known as the "Iowa pole-cat," and he howled treason for three hours. Here are some "elegant extracts" from his effort:

The Union commenced with a Government of, it has ended as despotism ends—with a Government, near, [a howl], NEVER [a shriek], NEVER, a equator, before earth existed.

There is scarcely a precedent to establish that has not been violated by this Administration.

The great armies of the Union are fighting for a despot.

The liberty of the Press has been overthrown [alluding to the destruction of the Keokuk (Secession office by a mob of soldiers] and civil war is inevitable.

The niggers of the South are freer to-day than the white men of the North.

The secret purpose of all Mr. Lincoln's tyranny is to make the negro the equal of the white man.

SUGAR GROWERS' CONVENTION.—A convention of sorghum sugar growers is called to meet in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, on the 3d and 4th of March next. This will afford the sugar growers of this State an opportunity to exhibit samples of sugar, and to compare notes with producers from other sections of the country. Much may be learned in this way, relative to the influence of soil, manner of culture, and process of manufacture. There should be a convention of sugar and cotton growers in this State. Who will set the ball in motion, if it has not already been done?

WHAT DANIEL WEBSTER THOUGHT.—Daniel Webster, in a speech delivered in Washington just thirteen years ago, gave it as his opinion, that "if the infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get the power into their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ from them in their opinions or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country, and deluge it with blood."

The above extract is going the rounds of the Copperhead journals. A more infernal libel and forgery was never started. Daniel Webster never said anything of the kind in a speech at Washington, or any other place. We defy the Copperheads to produce the speech.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Quincy *Herald* announces that Mr. Oddegan, one of the proprietors of that paper, has sold out his interest to Gen. J. W. Singleton, and the *Herald* will hereafter be conducted by Singleton & Brooks. The *Herald* has been heretofore intensely Copperhead, while Gen. Singleton is known as a determined War Democrat. This looks as if a change of policy had been agreed upon by the proprietors of the *Herald*, and that the malignants were to be pushed overboard.

☞ When every schooner captured by the Confederate pirates offers occasion for a small panic in the newspapers, we are apt to forget that something has been done and is being done on the other side. An official report just made reveals the fact that already 118 prize cases have been decided, the amount of sales footing up over $2,000,000, of which about 60 per cent. is to be divided. There have been in all over 300 vessels taken: 35 steamships, 6 ships, 13 brigs, 224 schooners, 23 sloops, 15 barks and 63 smaller boats.

☞ Twelve counties of New York State, electing 138 Supervisors, held their elections last week, resulting in the choice of 108 Republican Unionists, and 30 Democrats, an increase to the latter over last spring of just 17. This increase is over the vote of last spring, until not that of last fall. Instead of the indications being toward a largely increased Democratic majority over last fall, they give reason to hope that that majority will be reduced, if not entirely overcome.

AN UNMITIGATED SNOB.—An Englishman, who writes himself "Marquis of Huntington," has been stopping in New York a short time. A few days since he appeared at a private party in that city decorated with a secesh insignia in his button-hole, but on the alternative of being put out of the house, he took it out. This fellow is one of the house of Cavendish, and has been feted and made much of by the citizens of New York. The Toombs is the proper place for him.

THE HEADQUARTERS.—It is a mistake to suppose that there exists a regulation of the War Department, requiring general officers to occupy the finest furnished houses they can find in towns and cities, while their troops are quartered in tents. Such is not the case. The erroneous impression that there is such a regulation, originated and obtained currency solely from the usage of some of our conceited Generals.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, the organ of Democracy, thinks the action of our Western soldiery, in regard to traitors at home, forms a dangerous precedent. We think it is dangerous to the Copperheads.

☞ Hon. Roger Sherman Baldwin, formerly Governor of Connecticut, United States Senator, &c., and a grandson of Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence, died at his home in New Haven, on the 19th.

THE VOICE OF THE ARMY.

The Soldiers open their Batteries on the Copperheads.

THE PRESIDENT CORDIALLY SUSTAINED.

The Copperheads Fired Into with Shells, Shot, Canister, Grape and Musketry.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS.

THE UNION FOREVER!

JACKSON, TENN., Feb. 18, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

You will confer a favor upon the public, and also upon the soldiers of this command, by publishing the following resolutions. We wish to let our friends at home know what our real sentiments are, as soldiers, and correct a false impression put forth by demagogues.

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States is engaged in a just and righteous war, to crush out a wicked and unprincipled rebellion against the best Government on earth; and

WHEREAS, A few Congressmen, who have obtained seats in the Congress of the United States as representatives of the Northern States, and acting directly in the interest of the rebels, are using their influence to trammel, discourage and defeat the Government in its efforts to crush out treason; therefore

Resolved, That we, the officers and soldiers of the 10th Illinois Cavalry, now at Jackson, Tenn., do hereby denounce the action of said Congressmen as unpatriotic, and worthy of the execration of every loyal man.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to any compromise with traitors, and that we will never consent to lay down our arms until the integrity of the Government and the supremacy of the Constitution are fully established over the whole country.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to any propositions for peace, while the rebels are in rebellion against the Government of the United States, and demand from their rebellion, and acknowledgment of fealty to their lawful sovereign, as a condition precedent to any negotiations for peace with the Government.

Resolved, That we are unanimous in the strongest terms, (those when by their physical speeches) willingly and at any time, to give our support to the Government in all its efforts to crush out this disaffection in our own ranks, and, trusting in the justice of the cause in which we are engaged, appeal to them to denounce and put down the damning spirit of treason.

Respectfully,

Lieut.-Col. H. M. MITCHELL,
Commanding Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 10TH ILLS. VOL. INFANTRY,
JACKSON, TENN., Feb. 17th, 1863.

CAPT. CH. ENGLE—*Sir*: I presented the resolutions to the officers and soldiers of the 10th Illinois volunteers this evening, and it gives me pleasure to say they were adopted with the hearty acclamations.

The following additional resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of each and every act of the Administration, designated to crush the rebellion, and we furthermore pledge ourselves to sustain the Government at the head of the army and navy of the United States, in any and all efforts he may make to crush out the hydra-headed monster of rebellion, and certify by this resolve that we ignore politics and party, and recognize nothing but our country.

Major Commanding Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 10TH INDIANA BATTERY,
JACKSON, TENN., Feb. 14, 1863.

CAPT. REED—*Sir*: The foregoing preamble and resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting voices, by the officers and men of the 10th Indiana Battery, at Jackson, Tenn., together with the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we heartily condemn the actions of our State Legislature in its efforts to embarrass the Government, and render aid to traitors, thereby encouraging the rebels in the field, thereby delaying the friends and encouraging the enemies of the Union at home; be it

Resolved, That the Government which was instituted to us by the patriots of '76, to establish which they pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors," is fully worthy of the entire allegiance of our part, for its maintenance and perpetuation.

Resolved, That while we deplore the consequences of civil war, we accept the challenge in a spirit of patriotism, and a reverence for the memory of the fathers of our Nation, and proclaim the determination of our purpose, our conviction of the justice of our cause, and our determination not to lay down our arms until the integrity of the Government and the supremacy of the Constitution are fully established over the whole country.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to any propositions for compromise with traitors in rebellion against the Government of the United States shall desist from their rebellion, and acknowledge their allegiance to them as their allegiance to that Government.

Resolved, That we denounce, in the strongest terms, those who by their disloyal speeches, writings and acts, are giving encouragement to the rebellion, and we pledge ourselves to check the dissatisfaction in our own ranks, and, trusting in the justice of the cause in which we are engaged, appeal to them to denounce and put down the damning spirit of treason.

Respectfully,

Col. SH. H. MITCHELL,
Commanding Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 10TH ILLS. VOL. INFANTRY,
JACKSON, TENN., Feb. 17, 1863.

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Respectfully,

HEADQUARTERS 2ND ILLS. CAVALRY,
JACKSON, TENN., Feb. 11, 1863.

CAPT. C. H. REED—*Sir*: At a meeting of the officers and members of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st Lieut., Com'ding Battery.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF HOSPITALS,
JACKSON, TENN., Feb. 11, 1863.

CAPT. REED—*Sir*: The sense of the patients in U. S. General Hospitals, having been obtained by different Ward Masters, has proved to be nearly unanimously in favor of the above resolutions—there being but six dissenting votes out of 600 patients.

Respectfully,

REV. L. KITTOE,
Chief of Hospitals.

HEADQ'RS 2D BRIGADE, DEP. OF JACKSON,
CAMP REED, JACKSON, TENN., Feb. 11, 1863.

CAPT. REED—*Sir*: I have the pleasure to say that at meetings of the regiments of this brigade, consisting of the 50th Indiana, 10th Illinois, and 27th Iowa, they have unanimously adopted the resolutions referred to them. The 50th Indiana also unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are for our Government, how ever administered, it will sustain the one now, and regulate the other when we get home.

JNO. K. SIMPSON,
Col. 50th Ind. Vol. Inf'y, Com'd'g Brig.
E. A. C., Gen.

All papers throughout the Northwest, that are desirous of letting the public know the true sentiments of the soldiers of this command, are requested to copy these resolutions.

Very respectfully, C. H. REED,
Capt. Co. E, 43d Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf'ty.

A Voice From the Old 18th Illinois.

Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

JACKSON, TENN., Feb. 16, 1863.

We had a little demonstration this evening in the old 18th, which was very pleasant and gratifying, and we hope will be cheering to the hearts of our friends at home who have not bowed the knee to "the image of Baal," and who still possess energy enough to stand clear in their composition to be honest and loyal citizens.

Before going out to dress parade it was intimated to the commanding officer that Mr. Spencer Blanks, a private of Co. G, had prepared a set of resolutions that the "boys" wished to be submitted to the regiment for its approval, and next home to Illinois as an admonition to certain gentlemens there, who profess to represent the Democratic party, that their course met our most decided condemnation. You will bear in mind that the old 18th was raised in Southern Illinois, and is largely Democratic, and generally voted for Douglas. Said resolutions, together with the one last appended, were unanimously adopted by the members of the 18th Michigan cavalry.

Additional resolution adopted by the 2d Michigan cavalry:

Resolved, That in our judgment, the partisan spirit exhibited at the North at the present time, is suicidal to the best interests of our Government and which can only result in the ruin of everything every true patriot, and that we call upon loyal men of every political creed, to rebuke the spirit of treason to liberty, the Union and the Constitution, by the veneration due the patriots who have before established them, and the sacrifices which our present duties we owe posterity, to desist from recriminations and bickerings among themselves, and to unite in the sacred cause of liberty, against the enemies of civilization and humanity, and to proceed at once to the work of crushing out rebellion.

Very respectfully,

G. E. GREEN,
Capt. Co. B, 2d Mich. cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH WISCONSIN BATTERY,
JACKSON, TENN., Feb. 14, 1863.

CAPT. C. H. REED—*Sir*: At a meeting of the officers and members of the 7th Wisconsin battery, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

G. E. GREEN,
1st Lieut., Com'ding Battery.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF HOSPITALS,
JACKSON, TENN., Feb. 11, 1863.

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Respectfully,

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Resolved, That we are for our Government, how ever administered, it will sustain the one now, and regulate the other when we get home.

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The regiment was formed, after some preliminary remarks, the resolutions, as appended, were read and adopted, with only three dissenting.

The singing and all the freedom of a public assemblage, was not influenced or controlled by the presence of its officers, and was utterly void of restraint in consequence.

After the adoption of the resolutions, on motion the Banks of the regiment were ordered to play the "Star Spangled Banner," and the old 18th Illinois, for the handsome flogging he administered to the scoundrelly Mayor Prentiss, who had the impudence to assail and vilify the soldiers of Illinois.

The old 18th is second to the corps all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. They have not deserved, are in no mood to do so, and only desire to be let against the enemies of their country, that they may add fresh laurels to those already won upon the bloody fields of Donelson and Shiloh.

MAJOR.

WHEREAS, Our Government is engaged in a struggle for the existence of the Union, and the perpetuity of every right dear to an American citizen; and

WHEREAS, We have been informed of secret meetings and plots in the rear, and

WHEREAS, We have learned with deep sorrow and indignation that the Democratic party is becoming divided, factious and corrupted in its principles by the machinations of traitors at home, and secret emissaries of the enemy in this its great effort to save our country from dismemberment and ruin; and

WHEREAS, We have terrible proofs of the existence of such treason in the form of secret societies, charged with the design of overthrowing the Government of the United States, and establishing on its ruins a Northwestern Confederacy, with the co-operation of the rebels of the South; therefore

Resolved, That we, soldiers of Illinois, in arms in the face of the enemy, have nothing now to do with politics, or political discussions, but to devote ourselves entirely to the cause of our country, and to the support of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Government established by the same.

Resolved, That we will give our support to all measures of the Government, whether they meet our political views or not, and that we will look upon, and shall treat as traitors, all who oppose the Government in its efforts to crush out the rebellion, whether in the army or in the North, or here in the rear; that we will not be deceived by the false cry of "Abolitionist," which has been raised by the Illinois Copperheads, but that every man who is willing to support the Government and assist in putting an end to the present unholy rebellion, is a patriot, and entitled to our confidence and support.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings be furnished to a newspaper in each county represented in the 18th and 42d regiments, and to the Governor, of the Chicago Tribune and to the Springfield Journal, with a request to publish.

Major W. W. Wilshire being unable to attend the meeting, sends the following communication, which was received with hearty cheers:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,
HUMBOLDT, TENN., Feb. 12, 1863.

Col. P. Richmond, Chairman of Soldiers' Meeting:

COLONEL, I regret much that my being of the soldiers on this occasion, prevents me from attending. Please present my compliments to you, as Chairman of the meeting, that any resolutions the meeting may adopt, expressive of the utter contempt, and disapprobation of any and all opposition to the Government, and a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war and restoration of the Union has my hearty co-operation.

W. W. WILSHIRE, Major.
18th Reg't Ill's Infantry.

After considerable cheering and enthusiasm the meeting adjourned, exchanging cheers between the regiments.

Col. P. RICHMOND, Ch'n.
L. D. SAWYER, Sec'y.

130th Illinois Volunteers.

The following was adopted unanimously on dress parade, at Humboldt, Tenn., by the 130th Illinois regiment of Infantry, Col. Rogers commanding:

Resolved, That we, soldiers of Illinois, in arms in the face of the enemy, have nothing now to do with politics, or political discussions, but to devote ourselves entirely to the cause of our country, and to the support of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Government established by the same.

Resolved, That we will give our support to all measures of the Government, whether they meet our political views or not, and that we will look upon, and shall treat as traitors, all who oppose the Government in its efforts to crush out the rebellion, whether in the army or in the North, or here in the rear; that we will not be deceived by the false cry of "Abolitionist," which has been raised by the Illinois Copperheads, but that every man who is willing to support the Government and assist in putting an end to the present unholy rebellion, is a patriot, and entitled to our confidence and support.

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Resolved, That we will give our support to all measures of the Government, whether they meet our political views or not, and that we will look upon, and shall treat as traitors, all who oppose the Government in its efforts to crush out the rebellion, whether in the army or in the North, or here in the rear; that we will not be deceived by the false cry of "Abolitionist," which has been raised by the Illinois Copperheads, but that every man who is willing to support the Government and assist in putting an end to the present

STRYKER'S BOOT
VIEW CLOTHING
141 LAKE STREET
Are now offering
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
WINTER CLOAK
AT COST!
Comprising all the best styles in market.
Shawls of every description.
WOOLEN HOODS, SKATING CAPS
MONTAGE, ROBES,
SCARFS, COMFORTERS,
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
To close the Season
WOOL BED BLANKETS
At less price than they can now be bought for.
DRESS GOODS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
AND MISSIONS,
600 best styles of Balmoral Skirts
AT LOW FIGURES.
The attention of the trade is called to the above goods.
STRYKER & CO.,
Corner of Clark 141 LAKE STREET.

CALL IN AT
BARNUM BROS., 138 Lake St.
AND SEE
NEW STYLES OF BOOK COMBS,
STEEL AND JET JEWELRY,
PEARL AND IVORY FANS,
SHOPPING BAGS,
And other new Goods now being received.
138, between Clark and Lasalle Sts.

THE OLDEST SEWING MA
GIVEN IN THE WORLD.
THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
SEWING MACHINES
Invented in 1845—Perfected in 186
HOWE MACHINE
Took the Highest Gold Medal at the Fair, Philadelphia, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Boston, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Baltimore, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Cincinnati, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Chicago, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Indianapolis, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Milwaukee, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Detroit, 1865.
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Received the First Premium at the Fair, Pittsburgh, 1865.
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Received the First Premium at the Fair, Kansas City, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Omaha, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Sacramento, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, San Francisco, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Portland, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Salt Lake, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Virginia City, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Denver, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Santa Fe, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Austin, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Galveston, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, New Orleans, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Mobile, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Montgomery, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Atlanta, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Charleston, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Savannah, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Augusta, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Columbia, 1865.
Received the First Premium at the Fair, Raleigh, 1865.
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Received the First Premium at the Fair, Louisville, 1865.
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Received the First Premium at the Fair, Chicago, 1865.
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THE CURRENCY BILL.

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